The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

For the Whig.

"The Union Must and Shall be Preserved."

NUMBER TWELVE.

Our Whole Duty.

Better to die at our post than to fall with our backs to the enemy, is the sentiment entering the mind of every genuine patriot as he goes up to the danger that war sets before him. But how few at home appreciate it—when by warm chimney places the young lad declaim it before a parlor audience, and putting in all the fire of his arduous youth he seeks to enforce this time-worn but trite admonition. The soldier himself, amid the anxiety and clamor of battle, knows what danger is, and not the poet, who sits and imagines what others feel. A thousand thoughts encounter him as he marches with his comrades up to the mouth of the cannon, or stands before the incessant blaze of musketry. He feels the danger that surrounds him, and experiences how costly is the single article of duty, and appreciates it according to its cost.

It is easy for a friend to say, "Go, my brave fellow and discharge your duty, and come again to reap your harvest of glory," but it is easier to give the word of counsel than to form the resolution to take up arms in the defence of our opinions. The soldier in the field—the young wife who gives up her husband—the mother who gives her only son, realizes this. And people who look on these matters lightly, act with cruelty toward their brethren, whose courage is superior to their apprehension.

All men in the country have a duty to discharge toward the government which cannot be worn out, and thrown off as an old garment. The sufferings which attend a discharge of duty at home, and distant from the broils of armies, are very light when put by the side of the hardships of the common soldier, who does the drudgery of the camp and faces the storms of inclement winter. Though duty may bring him to the deadly encounter, or fate lead him to the dungeon of a rebel prison, or disease confine him with burning fevers to the rude couch of the field hospital, yet his crowning pangs are added by the intelligence conveyed to him of the wrongs and indignities suffered by his wife and family of little ones. How enthusiastic men grow at times, and how soon do they relapse into lethargy! How ready to lend the helping hand to the individual who enlists, and to aid him in the support of his family! But the excitement dies away, the charity oozes out, and the profferred sympathy is exchanged for neglect. Men who do this call themselves Christians, and many would fain believe them such. But it is not in church-going, nor in loud appeals to the Great Jehovah, that stamps the image of Christianity upon a man's heart, and leads us to believe him a devout follower of the meek and lowly Saviour, but the silent, modest and efficient helping of the poor widow, the distressed wife, the destitute orphan, attended by all the other graces that adorn the Christian character. It is idleness to employ the common-place propositions of logic to convince our fellow-citizens of the evil of neglecting the poor suffering soldier and his family. The testimony of the thousands of husbands and fathers that are now sleeping upon many fields, will come up against those who, by neglect, have left the soldier's widow, the soldier's wife, and the soldier's mother to pine away with want, and to sink down into the earth from starvation and destitution. It is a crying evil—and you unfurl your flags to every breeze that regales the people of the North, you may bestow your countless benedictions upon the departed soldier—you may plight your faith, and avow your loyalty ten thousand times to our holy cause, and your good words will waste their fragrance on the desert air, if you fail to come up to the help of the helpless.

You give a widow a garment to make, a few pounds of yarn to knit, and then you think you have performed deeds of charity, and sit down and console yourself with the idea that you have done enough. By what rule do you measure deeds of greatness? or by what scale do you measure charity? Let me hear no more excuses. Let your hands be turned to the suffering at home, and whilst you are scraping lint to bind up the wounds of the husband, let your larder be opened to the hungry wife and the crying children.

PAT ANDRUS.

Democratic Mass State Convention at Indianapolis.

On Wednesday of last week the Democracy—or perhaps it would be more correct to say the copperheads—of Indiana, met in mass convention at Indianapolis. The crowd, which included many Union men who came to see and hear, was variously estimated at from 12,000 to 20,000. There were no processions, no banners and no music.

Daniel W. Voorhees, M. C., presided. In his speech on taking the chair he said:

"I proclaim that the Democratic party will discuss the Tax law and the Revenue law and the Confiscation law, for they control the reconstruction of the Union. They will discuss the emancipation policy, for it is a policy fraught with the overthrow of the best interests of the white race for ages to come. It is our right to discuss, and we will not basely and tamely submit to the prohibition of the right to discuss those laws which affect our homes and rights. We will discuss the conscription act [Cheers.] We will contest their constitutionality in the Courts. We are not the degenerate sons of political sires. If we will not do this let us accept the name and debasement of slaves.'

When he was through the work proceeded; but the chief speakers in the programme were not forthcoming, such as Cox, Richardson, Pendleton, Gov. Seymour, of New York, and others.

Richard P. Merrick, of Chicago, was the first speaker, who set forth his doctrines and views in the style following:

He referred to the Proclamation as involving the rights of the States, which, under the Constitution, are as sacred now as ever. If the rebellion is put down under the faith that the nation is pledged to sustain the freedom of the slave against South Carolina, you will then have another war for the negro. The admission of Western Virginia was another invasion of the rights of the States which was unconstitutional, and ought not to be tolerated. The sovereignty of Virginia, though in rebellion, was as sacred under the Constitution as ever, and the Constitution protected the vested rights of her citizens as well in rebellion as before it. The confiscation laws were unconstitutional and ought not to be submitted to. The South will not and cannot come back under these laws.

If he were a citizen of Virginia, as he was of Illinois, he would burn every blade of grass, unite every citizen, and shed the last drop of blood, before he would submit to those disgraceful laws.

It is not difficult to classify that fellow; yet such are the teachings which pass for democracy in Indiana.

John R. Eden, another M. C. from Illinois, spoke.

He said he had never seen such a gathering as this one before, and he could now go home and tell the Democracy of Illinois that the Democrats of Indiana were alive and firm for the Union. He had known no platform since the war but the Constitution; and what had brought this civil war upon the country was the departure from the Constitution by the Administration and Congress in the emancipation proclamation issued by the President, and the personal liberty bills and confiscation act of Congress.

Mr. Eden has succeeded admirably in writing himself down an ass.

Some one in the crowd now called for three cheers for Abe Lincoln, which were given by the crowd on the right of the stand with a perfect hurrah.

Mr. Voorhees remarked: "These men do not belong to our party."

The Chairman now introduced Thomas A. Hendricks, who commenced by glorifying the Democratic party, asserting that it had always been right and was right now. Some one in the crowd shouted: "That is a hell of a way to support the Government." Some friend of Hendricks attempted to strike the party who had spoken, when a muss ensued. A squad of infantry came forward to quell the disturbance, and the assailing party was quickly handed out of the park to a cavalryman, who hurried him off to a place of confinement. This little incident rather scared the speaker, and he suggested that the resolutions had better be read at once. He then commenced to speak of the question of slavery, saying that it was left to each State to settle in its own way. Mr. Hendricks kept one eye on the right of the stand, expecting to see a rush made toward the platform, and his speech was therefore disconnected. He said the Democratic party had a mighty work to perform, and to it he looked for the restoration of the Union.

There was a good deal of excitement in the crowd, and some one rushed on the platform and said they were coming to arrest Mr Voorhees. Several of Voorhees' friends stepped forward and remarked, "Let them come; we are ready for them; and now is as good a time as any." Mr. V. assured them there was no danger. They would not attempt to arrest him in so conspicuous a place.

It was a false alarm; but Mr. Hendricks, although frightened, was obliged to continue speaking until the Committee on resolutions should be prepared to report. The preamble was long, made up of a series of platitudes and citations from the Constitution. We give the first resolution as a sample of the lot:

"Resolved, That, as the people are the source of all political power, and as the officials appointed by law are the servants of the people; and that when any one of these servants assume to act without the previous sanction of such authority, he ceases to be the servant of the people, and is striving to become their master."

No sooner were the resolutions adopted than the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned *sine die*, apparently glad that it was over.

Some one in the crowd now proposed three cheers for the adjournment, and three cheers for Abraham Lincoln, and three for the Conscript Law, all of which were given with spirit from a thousand voices.

Mr. Doran now mounted the stand. He said he did not know but that it would be considered discourteous in him to address the meeting after it had been adjourned. He just wanted to say that there was one prominent man on the stand, to-day, who when coming to the meeting, hurrahed for Jeff. Davis. [Several voices: 'Who is he?'] The speaker said he would not give his name, but the authorities had it, and he would be attended to. [Cheers.] He wished to call the attention of those present to the fact that while all the speakers denounced our Government they had not one word of complaint to make against Jeff. Davis or the rebel Government. He continued to speak some time, charging that the Democratic party were loyal; but that all the leaders were demagogues and traitors. I omitted to say that when the meeting adjourned, the speakers skulked off one at a time, in different directions, so as not to attract attention.

We have taken the foregoing extracts from a lengthy report in the Cincinnati Gazette. The meeting denounced everything but the rebellion and the Democratic party. The editor of the Gazette, in his comments upon the proceedings, remarks:

"The object of the meeting seemed to be to protest against the abridgement of the freedom of speech; and yet, it will be observed the speakers and the manufacturers of the resolutions exercised that right to a wonderful extent. There is nothing in the whole range of National affairs that they did not denounce, except the rebels and the Democratic party. The reader will notice that the leaders who figured in the meeting, while they talked about the Union and the Constitution did not have a word to say against the rebels who, in their efforts to destroy the Union and overthrow the Constitution are deluging the country with the blood of our citizens; while for the National Government they had nothing but words indicating the bitterest hatred. No loyal man who reads the proceedings, will be at any loss to determine where the sympathies of the leaders of the so-called Democratic party are, neither can any one fail to discover that the talk about military despotism and the violation of the Constitution are mere words intended to cover the deep sympathy which such men as Voorhees and Henkricks entertain for the rebels who are murdering our soldiers and seeking to destroy the Nation."

The wretched fruits of the teachings of these worthies were seen immediately upon the close of the meeting. The same report from which we have quoted states:

This evening about seven o'clock, as the Indiana Central train was departing, several pistol shots were fired by men in the cars at the houses as they passed.

Gen. Hascall was at once notified, and he ordered the train stopped and brought back. Two 6-pounders were sent down in a hurry, and placed one above and the others below the depot. The train was bro't back, and on reaching the depot, it was surrounded by Col. Biddle's regiment. All the men in the train were ordered to come out, and each one searched, and his revolvers and pistols taken from him. Shots were also fired from the Bellefontaine, Lafayette, Terre Haute, and Lawrenceburg trains, and these were also searched. Some 1500 pistols and revolvers were taken from the crowd, and were handed over to the Chief of Police. Some four or five soldiers were fired at to-day, but not seriously injured.

The telegraph informs us that they fired into the Soldier's Home and into private residences. Like the Southern rebels, they are frantic about some imaginary invasion of their rights, and are ready for the commission of any outrage, even to murder itself. Maimed and sick men are objects of hate because they are the soldiers of the Government. Yet these poor ignorant people, who arm themselves to go to a party gathering, and, like cowards as they were, fired from rushing trains upon peaceful dwellings, might have been as loyal as it was possible for such debased minds to be anything had it not been that their passions were inflamed, and their feeble intellects debauched by their rascally leaders.

THE DRAFT.

Preparations for Speedy Enrolment—Three Hundred Thousand Men to be Raised—Opinion of the Secretary of War on the Money Commutation—The Question Awaiting the President's Decision.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 15.

A draft for 300,000 men will shortly be ordered by the President, for the purpose of filling up the old regiments. It is not the present intention to form any new regiments. There is no time to drill and prepare regiments for this campaign. Recruits sent into old regiments will be more fit for field service in thirty days than they would be in six months if put into new regiments under green officers. It will be far better for the conscripts that they be assigned to the old regiments and placed among the veterans who have experience in the routine and duties of the camp, and who understand how to avoid many things that injure the health and cause sickness. The old bronzed warriors know how to cook, wash, sleep, camp, and march to the best advantage, and can teach this valuable information to their comrades.

Many friends of the Union are impatient of the delay in ordering a draft, but it has been caused in getting ready. Considerable time must necessarily be consumed in preparing forms and instructions for the deputies, printing them, and sending them out. There was some time lost in selecting a provost marshal general.

Col. Fry has got the machinery of the draft nearly completed, and the appointments of the assistants for the districts are nearly all made. In a few days more the enrolment will commence, to be followed by the draft as speedily as possible. Those conscripted will be at once mustered into service, uniformed, rationed, and assigned to their regiments after a few days' preliminary instruction. The regulations for the government of the draft are already printed.

Each State will be credited with the time for which her troops have enlisted. One three years man in Illinois will reckon as much as four nine months men from Pennsylvania. If a draft for 300,000 men be ordered, not to exceed six or seven thousand will be required of Illinois—perhaps not so many—while Pennsylvania and New York will each have to raise from forty to fifty thousand.

But the most difficult thing to determine in relation to the whole matter, is the proper construction of the 13th section of the conscription act. If it be construed to mean that the Government *must* receive $300 in commutation of service from a conscript, then the purpose and intentions of the law is in a great degree nullified and defeated. Suppose every conscript offers $300, the Government will not get a man if that construction prevails. If the 13th section be construed as obligatory on the Government to receive money for personal service, the act, it is felt, will be a failure, and the Government will be left without the ability to procure men to fill up the ranks of the wasted regiments. The few men that may be got that are unable to raise $300 will consist of those having the least interest in the perpetuity of the Union, and consequently will make the worst soldiers.

The Secretary of War holds that the act leaves it as optional with him to receive money commutations as it is for the conscript to offer it. The 13th section says that "any person drafted *may* pay $300," "to such person as the Secretary *may* authorize to receive it," "for the procuration of such substitute." It is obviously the intention of the section that the $300, if received, is to be paid to some person who offers himself as a substitute. The law makes no other provision for the use of the money. The Secretary of War is not a Federal treasurer. He gives no bonds—he is not a financial officer. The assistant provost marshals are not Federal treasurers, under bond. They have no use for the commutation money, unless it be to pay it over directly to persons who have volunteered as substitutes. What the whole act calls for is men, not revenue. It is not a bill to raise money to support the Government, but to procure able-bodied men to fight public enemies. Any other construction nullifies the law. The 13th section should, therefore, be construed in harmony with the purpose and object of the act, and not technically in a way to render it abortive, to take away the power of national self-defence, which is simply suicide. The Secretary of War holds that he is not bound to receive any conscript's money unless there is a "substitute" standing ready to take the money and serve in his place. This is the common-sense view of the act. Another question is raised in this connection: Is it constitutional, after drafting a body of men, to let off three-fourths of them upon the payment of a few dollars, and to force the remaining fourth into the camp and battle-field? It is certainly not in accordance with the principles of republican government.

There are two methods proposed that will save the act from proving abortive. The first is for the Secretary of War to appoint no agents to receive the $300, as it is clearly optional with him. The act says he "*may* appoint a person" to receive the money. Suppose he concludes he won't, what then? Why, the conscript must find his own substitute or go himself. This is the short, blunt, Jacksonian mode of solving the difficulty, and the course that ought to be pursued. The other way is one which complies with the letter of the law, and yet procures the full number of men called for by the draft. It is as follows: 1st. Order a draft for a given number of men. 2d. Call for an equal number of volunteers to act act as substitutes. 3d. Offer each a bounty of $400 ($100 paid by the Government, as provided in section 17, and $300 by the conscript). 4th. Let each conscript who wishes to commute deposit his money in bank, and enter his name in a memorandum or passbook, in the office of the enrolling officer, for the inspection of volunteers who have tendered their services as "substitutes." 5th. Let each volunteer designate from the list for whom he will serve, receive the conscript's money, and take his musket. 6th. Let each conscript and substitute name his first, second, third, and fourth choice of regiments in which he desires to serve. If more men apply for admission into a regiment than can be received, draw lots for the choice of choice. But each man to be restricted to regiments of his own State. By this course each recruit will be placed among his own friends and neighbors. 7th. Let the volunteering commence before the draft is made, as it will cause many to volunteer to serve as substitutes in order to escape being drafted, as in that case they would only get the $100 paid by the Government, and but $25 of that cash down. 8th. He who is conscripted, for whom none offers to serve as his substitute, must go himself, or find his own substitute.

The final construction of the 13th section of the conscript act must come from the President, and it is not known how he will decide it, but it is believed that he will take the ground that the law calls for men, not money; that it is a military and not a revenue measure, and that a man to carry a musket must be produced for every name that is drawn from the box.

EMBALMED BODIES.—Some time since in clearing out the ruins of an old chapel in Warwickshire, England, several lead coffins were exhumed, containing the embalmed bodies of Countess and Sir Johns, which were buried more than two hundred years ago. The coffin which contained the body of Lady Addrey Leigh, buried in 1640, was opened and the body found perfectly embalmed and in entire preservation, her flesh quite plump as if she were alive, her face very beautiful, her hands exceedingly small, and not wasted; she was dressed in fine linen, trimmed all over with old point lace were laid flat across her forehead. She looked exactly as if she were lying asleep, and seemed not more than sixteen or seventeen years old; her beauty was very great; even her eyelashes and eyebrows were quite perfect, and her eyes; no part of her face or figure was at all fallen in.

THE CHANCELLORVILLE BATTLES.—The official statement of the killed and wounded in the Chancellorville battles is as follows:

Killed—Officers	154
Enlisted men	1,358
Wounded—Officers	624
Enlisted men	8,894
Total	11,030

The verified returns of the missing will not exceed 2,500.

☞ THE war Department has issued orders to stop the exportation of horses, mules, and cattle. All caught in transit will be seized appraised and taken for Government use. Commanders of Departments are also directed to be vigilant in preventing the exporation of arms and war material. Orders are also published directing all officers and men included in the recent exchanges to repair at once to their several commands.

☞ Good harvests are expected in the South, and in some localities harvesting is about to commence. An Alabama paper says that its product will be great. Flour is coming down; it is ten dollars a sack. Thirty or forty dollars a barrel was mentioned as a price.

It is said that the distress sign of the copperhead secret societies is "H. O. R. d. The hailing party gives only the first two letters, which are the initials to the wards, "hold on." The respondent, if he is a member, answers, "R. d," which means "Richmond."

Our hopes are bubbles, born with a breath and broken with a sigh.

BLUSHING: A suffusion least seen in those who have most occasions for it.

POETRY.

For The Whig.

The "two Locks" below Frankstown,
Are being completed fast,
And the workmen's names I now write down,
From the first unto the last.
With Arnold A. Cohill I begin,
Superintendent on the "Repairs;"
Next Jacob S. Zeigler then comes in,
As Boss of these Locks affairs.
Washington Umholte, Franklin Goodman and
John Seely,
John Bender and John White,
With Jacob Wise (a soldier really;)
And Jacob Nofsker's name I write,
John Lesh and John Delosier too,
With Solomon Boose you see.
William Ullery's name you view.
All in spirit light and free;
Daniel Ullery (who cut his foot)
With a broad-ax so sharp,
Makes up, without the least dispute,
The numbers of my harp—
Except the name that's now revealed;
Which is Wm. A. B. Satterfield.
Thus through the numbers I have run,
And so at last my rhyming's done.

ZEEX.

GRAY'S ELEGY.—The variations in a single line of this extraordinary poem, have been often adverted to, but as many have forgotten them, we furnish a specimen:

The weary ploughman homeward plods his way.
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way.
The ploughman weary homeward plods his way.
The ploughman homeward weary plods his way.
The ploughman weary plods his homeward way.
Homeward the weary ploughman plods his way.
Homeward the ploughman weary plods his way.
Homeward the ploughman plods his weary way.
Weary the ploughman homeward plods his way.
Weary the plowman plods his homeward way.

TAKE LIFE LIKE A MAN.—Take it just as though it was—as it is—an earnest vital, essential affair. Take it just as tho' you personally were born to the task of performing a merry part in it—as tho' the world had waited for your coming. Take it as though it was a grand opportunity to do and to achieve, to carry forward great and good schemes; to help and cheer a suffering, weary, it may be a heart-broken, brother. The fact is, life is undervalued by a great majority of mankind. It is not made half as much of as should be the case. Where is the man or woman who accomplishes one tithe of what might be done? Who can not look back upon opportunities lost, plans unachieved, thoughts crushed, aspirations unfulfilled, and all caused from the lack of the necessary and possible effort! If we knew better how to take and make the most of life, it would be far greater than it is. Now and then a man stands aside from the crowd, labors earnestly, steadfastly, confidently, and straightway becomes famous for wisdom, intellect, skill, greatness of some sort. The world wonders, admires, idolizes; and and yet it only illustriates what each may if he takes hold of life with a purpose. If a man but says he *will*, and follows it up, there is nothing in reason he may not expect to accomplish. There is no magic, no miracle, no secret to him who is brave in heart and determined in spirit.

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL JACKSON.—Mr. Thomas of Maryland, told the following anecdote of Gen. Jackson, in a speech in the house of Representatives one day:

During the Presidential term an application was made for the removal of some postmaster in one of the Northern States, and it was urged upon the President with a great deal of earnestness, first by letter and then a special committee came here and remonstrated with great bitterness against the continuance of this violent political opponent of the President. To cap the climax, as the committee, supposed of the postmaster's offences, and insure his removal, they told the President that the obnoxious officer had called Gen. Jackson a "d—d grey headed old——"

"Did he?" said the General.

"He did."

"If I am not mistaken," said Jackson, "that man stormed Stony Point, under Wayne, and any man who did that, has my permission to be a postmaster and to curse me the ballance of his life!"

☞ A facetious gentleman, traveling in the country, on arriving at his lodging place in the evening, was met by the ostler, whom he thus addressed:—

"Boy, extract that quadruped from the vehicle, stabulate him, devote to him an adequate supply of nutritious aliment, and when the Aurora of morn shall again illumine the oriental horizon, I will reward you with a pecuniary compensatson for your amiable hospitality."

The boy, not understanding a word, ran into the house, saying: "Master, here's a Dutchman wants to see you."

A WISE ANSWER.—"You must not play with that little girl, my dear," said an injudicious parent.

"But ma, I like her, she is a good little girl, and I'm sure she dresses as neat as I do, and has lots of toys."

"I cannot help that, my dear," responded the foolish mother. "her father, you know, is a shoemaker."

"But I don't play with her father, I play with her; she ain't a shoemaker."

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1863.

Union State Convention.

THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, without distinction of party, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations, in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and who desire to support by every power of the Government, our heroic brethren in arms, who are braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the UNION OF OUR FATHERS, are requested to select a number of Delegates equal to their Legislative representatives of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in STATE CONVENTION at PITTSBURG, on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JULY NEXT, at 11 o'clock A. M. on said day, to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

C. P. MARKLE,
Ch'm Union State Central Committee.

GEO. W. HAMMERSLY, } Secretaries.
WM. J. HOWARD, }

The committee also passed the following resolution unanimously, viz:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to organize, in each Election District of the State, Union Leagues, for the purpose of sustaining the Government in suppressing this causeless and wicked rebellion which now seeks to divide and destroy the Republic.

Meeting of the Union County Committee.

A MEETING of the Union County Committee will be held at Hollidaysburg, in the Town Hall, at two o'clock on SATURDAY, the 30th day of May next. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be submitted for their consideration.

JOSEPH SMITH, Ch'm.

May 16, 1863.

☞ Up to this (Thursday) morning we have but little news from Gen. Grant beyond that published in this weeks Whig, taken from the N. Y. Tribune of Monday. Vicksburg had not been taken at 9 p. m. on Friday, but our men competely encircled the town; their colors were planted on a portion of the Rebel works, and the gun and mortar-boats were at work in front.

The Siege of Puebla.

Next in importance to the capture of Vicksburg is the repulse of the French army at Puebla, and the relinquishment for the present at least of all attempts to capture the city. The Mexicans defended it most heroically, and after a siege, which is probably among the most remarkable for obstinacy and endurance in the annals of modern warfare, *compelled* their invaders to raise the seige and fall back.

Napoleon has failed disastrously in his attempt upon that weak and distracted republic; and it is very possible that from the restoration of Mexico to peace, stability and power, and the beginning of the downfall of the imperial master of France and of Europe, will both date from the raising of the siege of Puebla. What Moscow was to the first Napoleon, Puebla may be to the third.

☞ Vallandigham arrived at Murfreesboro' by special train on Sunday evening. Monday he was sent by flag of truce to Bragg's lines at Shelbyville. He was very cheerful, and on taking leave of his escort told them that he was a loyal citizen of the United States. He made the same remark to Col. Webb of the 8th Alabama, to whom he was handed over. The Colonel told him he had read his speeches, but did not like him; he would, however, permit him to remain at his post until the pleasure of the authorities should be known. It seems doubtful if the Rebels will receive him; but he was given to understand that if he returned to the Union lines the original sentence of imprisonment would be promptly carried out.

☞ A few miles west of Jott Gibson the advance of Gen. Grant's army found in a forest by the roadside two immense piles of bacon, each covering an acre of 2,500 square feet, piled as high as the branches of the forrest trees, and each containing, by estimate, 40,000 pounds. The enemy, counting upon an easy victory at Thompson's Hills, had loaded his train with these supplies, and his retreat was so hurried that he had not time to remove or destroy them. Of course, these as well as an abundance of tents, fell into our position.

The Destruction of the Monitor Office.

Last week we published a short notice of the destruction of the material belonging to the Huntingdon *Monitor*. We now publish the full particulars which we copy from the Huntingdon *Journal & American*; together with a communication from the *Globe*, written by a member of the 125th Regt. P. V. showing why that office was "cleaned out":

"About three months ago a number of the soldiers in the 125th Regiment from this county—representing the four companies, which numbered about four hundred men—held a meeting, at which resolutions were passed declaring their determination, should they live to reach home, of demolishing the *Monitor* newspaper establishment, in this place, for its hostility to the Government, the publication of alleged denunciatory articles concerning themselves, and its copperheadism generally, which was only calculated to render aid and comfort to the traitors now in arms against the Government. Three weeks ago the Monitor published a communication purporting to come from a member of the 125th, intimating the above facts, commenting upon which it threatened retaliation should the attempt be made. On Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning last the 125th arrived, and were received at the depot by our entire population. On Wednesday morning, at about 10 o'clock, a large party of the soldiers assembled on Allegheny street, in front of the Monitor office, and a committee was sent in to hear what the editor had to say concerning their return home, and his former articles in relation to the war, their friends and themselves. The outside of the paper had been worked off, and the inside forms were upon the press, and the proof had just been taken. One of the proof sheets containing a short notice of the arrival of the regiment was shown. It was declared unsatisfactory, and the door was opened, and one of the soldiers shouted out "Roll in, 125th!" A rush was made up the stairs, and soon cases, stands, tables, type, rollers, &c., were flying through the air, thicker than shot and shell at Antietam. Up to this time but few citizens were spectators of the scene, so quietly had it been conducted, but soon an immense crowd assembled, filling the street from the Broad Top Depot to the Exchange Hotel. Some of our citizens vainly plead with the boys to desist from the unlawful destruction they were committing but they might as well have attempted to turn back the waters of the Juniata. The officers of the law were powerless, for had resistence been attempted on the part of the citizens, the result would have been fearful. During the excitement, it is said the editor of the Monitor escaped by leaping through the back window, just as the printing press made its exit through the door, and fell with a crash to the pavement below. We would not attempt to describe the excitement which raged at this time. Some were engaged in tearing the papers into shreds, others in demolishing the cases and furniture, a few stalwart fellows were breaking the press to pieces with hammers and axes, many were scattering the types through the streets, one was industriously engaged in sweeping the office, and all were shouting as if their throats would crack, the principal cry being, "Down with Copperhead Traitors." "How are you, Copperbottoms!" &c. &c. After the press had been demolished, the pieces were thrown into the canal near the Jackson Hotel, and most of the soldiers dispersed.

HUNTINGDON, PA., May 25, 1863.

Wm. Lewis, Esq:—If you will hear me, I would like to make a plain statement of facts and the feelings which existed among the officers and men belonging to the four Huntingdon county companies of the 125th Regt. Penna. Vols. in regard to the course taken by the editors and proprietors of the *Monitor* Office. From all I learn, *you* are charged, by the men who owned and controlled that establishment, as the instigator and cause of the destruction of that office on Wednesday last, by the returned soldiers. It is a serious charge, and my desire is to correct the error. If it was necessary, I could give you a minute history of the feelings of the men in regard to that paper, from the day the first number of it appeared in our camp; but it answers my purpose at present, by merely asserting that the edict went forth from our camp three months or more ago, *that the Monitor Office should be "gutted" immediately after our return home.* It was done, and the cowardly traitors lay all the blame at your door. The nasty Copperheads ask what they have done to merit such treatment from a set of *"drunken soldiers."* I reply by asking—*What is treason?* If opposition to every effort of the Administration to crush this unholy rebellion; denouncing as traitors the President and his Constituttonal advisers, as well as the many thousands who are straining every nerve to save the Union; writing to friends in the army, telling them you sincerely hope they may be spared from the slaughter pens prepared for them by Lincoln and Stanton; denouncing the men who left their homes and friends to endure the hardship of camp the fatiguing march and the brunt of battle, as a *"drunken mob;"* giving aid and comfort to those in arms against us; denouncing all loyal patriots as Abolitionists and traitors, who have violated every article of the Constiution; forming secret associations for the destruction of that glorious Union, "bequeathed to us by our forefathers, cemented by their blood, and left to us as a precious inheritance," and for which we are now fighting to preserve, is not treason I would like to know what is. That's the course the *Monitor* editors persued—that's what *"drunken"* soldiers call treason, and that's why the office was cleaned out." There are only two sides to this question—these who are not for us are against us. We want no half way measures.

The principal leaders in the destruction of the *Monitor* Office were members of Company F, and were all Democrats, as far as that company was concerned, but not of the Copperhead stripe. Among the most active, were men who have a clearer record on High than any one connected with that hellish sheet dare claim to have. The men swore they would destroy the office, and without consulting the wishes of any one, they did it. No influence that could have been brought to bear would have saved it. They would have done it, if they had had to have gone over the dead bodies of some of their friends to accomplish their purpose, yet they were neither *drunk* nor crazy. Their feelings had been outraged and their country insulted.

Yours,
A RETURNED SOLDIER.

BALD EAGLE FURNACE, May 9, 1863.

Agreeably to appointment, the loyal citizens of Bald Eagle Furnace and vicinity met in this place, and organized by calling Isaac Hill, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing J. A. Corbin Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were then offered, and, on motion, read and adopted:

Whereas, We view with contempt the silly and traitorous proceedings of the so-called peace party in our glorious old Commonwealth, whose object is to destroy that for which man lives, namely: Liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and whereas, this most unholy war has been forced on us by the hands of cowardly traitors, for the purpose of pulling down and totally destroying the glorious structure of Republican government bequeathed to us by our revolutionary fathers; and whereas, we deem it an imperative duty devolving on every true patriot, irrespective of party preferences, to aid and assist, by every means in his power, to suppress this rebellion, Therefore,

Resolved, That the resolutions adopted by the loyal citizens of Chicago, at a meeting held there April 4, 1863, meet with our hearty approval, which resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That political party divisions and strifes among a loyal people, in a great and solemn national emergency like the present, are untimely, needless, distracting and dangerous to the public welfare, and should, therefore, be discountenanced by all patriotic men, and *Union for the sake of the Union* should be the universal watchward, and the guide of our political action.

Resolved, That as loyal citizens of both political parties, under solemn conviction of duty, and in a firm reliance on the justness of that Providence which guides and guards nations and people, we pledge ourselves to an unconditional support of the Government *in all its efforts* to suppress the rebellion, and an uncompromising opposition to *treason* in all its various forms, and that we will henceforth, until the rebellion shall be suppressed, inspired only by patriotism, and looking only to country, unite firmly upon the broad platform of nationality and union.

Resolved, By the Bald Eagle Union League, that the policy now being adopted and put into practical operation by the Government in relation to sending Southern sympathizers beyond our lines, meets with our hearty approval, as being a timely proper and righteous punishment.

Resolved, That we tender our most grateful thanks to our brave soldiers who have, thus far, uncomplainingly borne the fatigues and dangers of the field in defence of our nationality, believing, as we do, that they have performed every duty with credit and honor to themselves and their country.

Resolved, That this meeting, under solemn conviction of duty, and in a firm reliance on the justness of that Providence which guides and guards nations and individuals, do resolve itself into a Loyal League of Union Citizens, pledged to an unconditional support of the Government in all its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and an uncompromising opposition to treason, in whatever form it may appear.

On motion, Resolved, That all the loyal editors in Blair crunty be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

ISAAC HILL, Pres't.
J. A. CORBIN, Sec'y.

FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS.—On what is known as the "Seven Mountains," in Centre County, an immense conflagration is now raging, resulting in great destruction of property, and entirely interrupting travel in that locality. The mail stage between Lewiston and Bellefonte is unable to perform its daily trips over the mountains in question, on account of this fire. A great drought has prevailed in that as in other portions of the State, for some weeks, so that the dry underbrush and loose timber on the mountains afford immense fuel for the flames which are now raging.

From Grant's Army.

Official Dispatch of Admiral Porter.

Details of the Capture of Haines' Bluff.

Many Guns and Immense Stores Taken.

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

GRANT OCCUPIES ALL THE COMMANDING POSITIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

The following has been received at the Navy Department:

CAIRO, ILL, May 25.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy

The following dispatch has just been received:

A. M. PENOCK, *Fleet Captain Mississippi Squadron:*

FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK, }
Haines Bluff, Yazoo River, May 10. }

To Hon. Gideon Wells:

On the morning of the 15th, we came over to Yazoo river, to be ready to co-operate with Gen Grant, leaving two of our ironclads at Red river, one at Grand Gulf, one at Carthage, three at Warrenton, and two in the Yazoo, which left me a small force still I disposed of them to the best advantage.

On the 18th, at noon, the firing heard in the rear of Vicksburg assured me Gen. Grant was approaching the city

The cannonading kept up furiously for some time, when by aid of a glass I discerned a company of our artillery advancing, taking a position and driving the rebels before them.

I immediately said that Gen. Sherman's Division had come into the left of Snyder's Bluff, and that the rebels at that place had been cut off from the forces of the city.

I dispatched the Dekalb, Lieut, Commander Walker, the Choctaw, Lieut, Commander Ramsey, and the Romo, Petrel, Forest and Rose, all under command of Lieut, Commander Breeze, up the Yazoo to open communication in that way with Grant and Sherman, who succeeded so far and so well that in three hours he received letters from Gens. Grant and Sherman and Steele, informing me of their vast success and asking me to send up provisions, which was at once done.

In the meantime Lieut Comd'g Walker, in the Dekalb, pushed on to Haine's Bluff, which the enemy commenced evacuating the day before, and a party remained in hopes of taking away or destroying the large amount of ammunition on hand. When they saw the gunboats they ran and left everything in good order—guns fort, tents and equipage of all kinds—which fell into our hands.

As soon as the capture of Haines' Bluff and fourteen forts was reported to me, I shoved up the gunboats from below to Vicksburg to fire at the Hill batteries, which fire we kept up for two or three hours.

At midnight they moved up to the town and opened on it for about an hour, and continued at intervals during the night to annoy the garrison.

On the 19th I placed six mortars in position with orders to fire night and day as rapidly as they could.

The works at Haines' Bluff were very formidable. There are 14 of the heaviest kind of mounted 8 and 10 inch and 7½ inch rifled guns, with ammunition enough for a long siege.

As the gun carriages might again fall into the hands of the enemy I had them burnt, blew up a magazine and destroyed the works generally.

I also burnt up the encampments, which were permanently and remarkably well constructed, looking as if the rebels intended to stay for some time. The works and encampments covered many acres of ground, and the fortifications and rifle pits proper of the Haines' Bluff extend both a mile and a quarter.

Such net work of defences I never saw. The rebels were a year in constructing them, and all were rendered useless in an hour. As soon as I got through with the destruction of the magazines and other works, I started Commander Walker up the Yazoo with a sufficient force to destroy all the enemy's property in that direction, with orders to proceed as far as Yazoo City. There the rebels have a navy yard and store houses.

In the meantime General Grant has closely invested Vicksburg, and has possession of the best commanding points. In a very short time a general assault will be made, when he hopes to announce Vicksburg has fallen, after a series of the most brilliant successes that ever attended an army.

There has never been a case during the war when the rebels have been so successfully beaten at all points, and the patience and endurance shown by our army and navy for so many months is about to be rewarded.

It is a mere question of a few hours, and then, with the exception of Port Hudson, which will follow Vicksburg, the Mississippi will be open its entire length.

(Signed) D. R. PORTER,
Acting Rear Admiral Commanding.

Particulars of the Battles Around Vicksburg

CHICAGO, May 25. 1863.

Special dispatches contain the following:

CHAMPION HILLS, May 16.

Early this morning Gen. McClernand's Corps was put in motion. Hovey's Division was on the main road from Jackson to Vicksburg, but the balance of the corps was a few miles to the south. Ward was on a parallel road, and McPherson's Corps followed Hovey's Division closely.

At 9 o'clock Hovey discovered the enemy in front on Champion Hill to the left of the road, near Baker's Creek, apparently in force. Skirmishers were thrown out, and the division advanced cautiously and slowly, to give McPherson's advance division under Logan time to come within supporting distance. Gen. Hovey's division advanced across the open field at the foot of Champion Hill in line of battle.—At 11 o'clock the battle commenced.

The hill itself was covered with timber, and is, in fact, but an abrupt terminus of a high ridge running north and south, flanked both sides by deep ravines and gullies, and in many places covered with an impenetrable growth of scrubby white oak brush. The Rebels appeared deficient in artillery throughout the battle, but opened with rather a heavy fire from a four-gun battery of rifled six-pounders, planted about 400 yards back from the brow of the hill. The woods on both sides of the road leading up the face of the hill, and winding back on the ridge a mile or more, were filled with sharpshooters, supported by infantry. Here the battle began just as our men entered the edge of the timber, and raged terribly from eleven o'clock till between 3 and 4.

Gen. Hovey's division carried the hights in a gallant style, and making a dash on the first battery, drove the gunners from their posts and captured the pieces. The Rebels lay thick in the vicinity of the guns. Their horses were more than half killed; gun carriages and caissons were broken, and knapsacks, blankets, small arms and other debris, attested to the deadly struggle. The colors of the 31st Alabama Regiment were captured here.

At this juncture, Mitchell's Ohio Battery was opened at about 80 yards from the brow of the hill.

The Rebels made a dash for it, but the fleetness of the horses prevented its capture. At the same time the Rebels appeared with fresh troops on that wing and redoubled their efforts to hold their position and dislodge our troops on the hill.

Hovey was slowly driven back to the brow, but a brigade from Gen. Quimby was ordered to his support, and the ground was speedily recovered, and the Rebels finally repulsed.

At the commencement of the engagement Gen. Logan's Division marched past the brow of the hill, and forming in line of battle on the right of Hovey, advanced in grand style, sweeping everything before them.

At the edge of the wood in front of Logan the battle was most desperate. Not a man flinched or a line wavered in this division. All behaved like veterans, and moved to new positions with a conscious tread of victory.

Two batteries were captured by this division, and enough hard fighting done to immortalize it. They also captured a large portion of the prisoners, small arms, &c.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock Gen. Osterhaus and Gen. McArthur's divisions came into action on the extreme left, and completed what had been so auspiciously carried forward. They were both miles away when the engagement began, but were brought forward with all dispatch possible.

The enemy were in full retreat soon after, and these divisions pursued till nine o'clock, and are now encamped at Ward's Station, eight miles beyond the battle-ground.

From Rebel prisoners I learn that Pemberton commanded in person. Fitzhugh Lee and Gregg, who commanded at the battle near Raymond, and others of note, had subordinate commands. I also learn that great dissatisfaction exists towards Pemberton.

He is accused by many of "selling out" to Grant; also of planning military operations for the last four weeks so as to insure the latter's success.

It is impossible yet to more than approximate our loss.

I think it will be about 1000 killed and wounded. It may prove less, but it cannot be much more. But few officers of distinction are injured. The 24th Indiana lost 100 men. Lieut. Colonel Swain, commanding, was killed. Not a general or staff officer on our side was hurt.

This has been the hottest and most brilliant fight in the South West for several months. The men are enthusiastic whenever Gen. Grant appears. His needless exposure of himself on the field begets unbounded admiration among the privates.

Well-authenticated cases of Rebel barbarity to our wounded men can be enumerated. Three different men who were shot down in the battle, were subsequently sabered by the Rebels when they temporarily retook the ground. The men lived to narrate the atrocities, but will scarcely recover.

BLACK RIVER BRIDGE, }
12 miles East of Vicksburg, May 17. }

McClernand's corps marched to this place early this morning. Osterhaus was in the advance, and found the Rebels strongly entrenched on the east bank of the river.

Batteries were in position playing on the enemy's works. At 10 o'clock, Gen. Lawler's Brigade in Carr's Division, charged across the open fields, 200 yards in width, making the bayou in front and swarming over into entrenchments.

Seventeen cannon were taken inside of the earthworks, and from 500 to 2,000 prisoners captured. No description can do justice to the intrepidity of the regiments comprising this brigade.

The Rebel fire from artillery and musketry was appalling, but they rushed on to victory regardless of death, and literally swept everything before them. Gen. Mart. Green's Missouri Brigade (Rebels) over 1200 strong, were cut off by the 4th Wisconsin, and surrendered.

Gen. Vaughan's Brigade was also principally captured. The loss of the 11th Wisconsin was slight. The 21st and 23d Iowa led in the charge, and sustained the principal loss. The 11th Wisconsin also captured a stand of colors.

Furious cannonading continued all day from the Rebel batteries on the other side of the river. They fired the bridge to prevent our crossing. Pontoons have been sent to Sherman's Corps. He will probably cross a few miles above here, and attack in flank.

The force opposite is thought to number 25,000. Our army is in excellent fighting condition, and think themselves invincible. As Gen. Grant rode to the front today, he was everywhere greeted with tremendous and uproarious cheering.

This morning two 4-pound howitzers and two 6-pounder rifled guns were surrendered with horses, harness, and ammunition complete, without a shot, a few miles back on the road.

These guns became separated from the main body of the Rebel army yesterday in the retreat, and were cut off by our advance.

Our loss in to day's fighting is not heavy. The Rebel killed and wounded is unknown.

Their troops did not fight as obstinately to-day as yesterday. They seemed to expect a defeat. The wonder is they were not wholly withdrawn to the other side without an engagement.

Gen. Osterhaus was slightly wounded, but rode on the field again.

CAIRO, May 25—10 p. m.

No boats from below had arrived at Memphis up to 10 o'clock to-night.

All the boats at Milliken's Bend have been sent up the Yazoo, for the purpose, doubless, of meeting any possible contingency. It may therefore be 24 hours before we have anything definite.

The last positive dispatches come to-day by the Polar Star, which left the mouth of the Yazoo at 1 o'clock Thursday. The battle was still raging with the land forces in the rear; Porter's mortar boats above engaged.

It is believed that a large number of women and children still remain in Vicksburg.

A Cairo special says:

Dates from below to the morning of the 22d are received.

The bombardment of the enemy's upper works was continued by the mortar fleet. Persons who saw the operations through a glass say they are satisfied that Grant has captured a battery on Walnut Hill. A furious cannonading is going on all around.

CINCINNATI, May 25, 1863.

Special dispatches from the Army of Gen. Grant contain full accounts of the battles in Mississippi, representing them as a series of bloody and desperate engagements, in which our soldiers immortalized themselves.

The Commercial's special dispatch is as follows:

BATTLE-FIELD OF BAKER'S CREEK, }
May 16, 1863. }

The Union army under Gen. Grant has won another glorious victory.

A furious battle has been fought, lasting nearly five hours, and resulting in the defeat of the enemy at all points, with a loss of 3000 killed and wounded, and three complete batteries of heavy rifled cannon, besides single pieces, 2000 prisoners, large quantities of small arms and camp equipage.

Our success was signal and complete.

Early on the morning of the 16th inst., Gen. McClernand's corps were put in motion, while Gen. Hovey's division advanced across the open field to the foot of Champion Hill.

At 11 o'clock the battle was commenced.

Champion Hill was covered with timber, flanked on both sides with ravines and gullies, and in many places covered with an almost impenetrable growth of scrubby bushes.

The Rebels opened with a heavy fire from their four-gun battery, and from their sharpshooters in the woods.

The battle raged terribly from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Gen. Hovey's division carried the hights in gallant style, making a dash on the first battery and captured it from the Rebels. Lying thick in the vicinity were guns, gun-carriages, broken caissons, overturned knapsacks, blankets, small arms and other debris, all attesting the terrific struggle for the ground.

At this juncture the Rebels were re-enforced, and Gen. Hovey was slowly driven back.

Gen. Quinby, with a brigade, went to the support of Gen. Hovey, and the ground was speedily reoccupied and the Rebels finally repulsed.

At the commencement of the engagement, Gen. Logan's division marched to the brow of the hill, forming in line of battle on the right of Gen. Hovey, and advanced in gallant style sweeping everything before them to the edge of the woods.

In the front of Gen. Logan the battle was of the most desperate character.

The rattle of musketry was incessant and continued, and the reports were so blended that a single discharge was rarely heard.

Gen. Logan captured two batteries, a large portion of prisoners, small-arms, &c.

LATER.

A special dispatch from Murfreesboro, says that rebel prisoners report that on Sunday last a courier dashed up with a dispatch from Gen. Breckinridge to Gen. Wheeler, at McMinnville, acknowledging that Vicksburg had fallen, but that Gen. Pemberton had escaped with almost all his army, but had left his artillery.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1863

*** All letters on business connected with this office, to receive attention, should be addressed "WHIG, Hollidaysburg, Pa."

☞ The Provost Marshal has moved his headquarters to Huntingdon.

☞ The Pa. R. R. Co. have placed a beautiful iron foot bridge over the railroad track in Altoona.

☞ Constable Ely, of Altoona, had a stroke of palsy (or something very much like it) on Sunday last.

CHICKENS STOLEN.—T. B. Hopkins had his chicken coop robbed, last week, of about a dozen chickens.

☞ Our friend Henry Sturtsman, having purchased a horse and cart, is prepared to do hauling of all kinds.

☞ John Cranston, (formerly in the employ of Capt. McKeage) a member of the 72d P. V., received a severe wound in the hand, at the Fredericksburg battle.

☞ The 137th Regiment Penna. Vols. arrived at Camp Curtin on Wednesday last. Capt Johnson's company of the 137th reg't. is expected home the latter part of this week or the first of next week. Will our citizens see to it that they have a proper reception.

DAY OF APPEAL CHANGED.—John A. Crawford, Esq., Mercantile Appraiser, has authorized us to say that he has changed the day of Appeal from Saturday, 30th inst., to Friday, June 5th. All persons interested will please bear this in mind.

☞ On Friday the 22d inst., the Coroner of Blair county, was called upon to hold an inquest on the body of an unknown man, found on the farm of Mrs. N. J. Thomas, in Logan township, about two miles from Altoona. Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."

☞ On Wednesday the 6th inst., Mr. George Berkeybile, an aged and respected citizen of Richland township, Cambria co., was driving his team through a lane near his residence, was seized with the palsy, and fell in the road beside his horses. He was conveyed to his house speechless and insensible, and died on the following Monday.

THE TYRONE HERALD.—We have received the first No. of a paper printed at Tyrone called the "Tyrone Herald"—H. R. Holsinger, Editor and Publisher. The paper presents a neat appearance, and the editor promises that it shall be strictly independent. We wish our friend Holsinger abundant success; but we're afraid he'll find that "Jordon is a hard road to travel."

IMPORTANT TO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—By the list of stamp duties imposed by the amended act, all transcripts of judgments from dockets of Justices of the Peace, will require a five cent stamp attached, which it will be the duty of the justice to cancel. The person ordering the transcript will, of course, be bound to pay for them; but in order to save time and trouble, it will be well for justices to supply themselves with the stamps, in order that they may be affixed when required. A neglect to comply with the provisions of this act, renders the transcript worthless.

GREAT MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Brethren or Dunkers, is now being held in Morrison's Cove, Blair county and is largely attended by preachers and members of that denomination from all parts of the United States in which they reside.

These christian people are known by the name of German Baptist, but they prefer being called by name "Brethren." They number about 8200 members in the United States, and are most numerous in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Maryland and Virginia.

According to the church regulation, every brother is allowed to stand up in the church and exhibit his talent for public speaking, and from among these they select one of their number who is "apt to teach," for their minister, and set him apart for the work, by the laying on of hands. They have also deacons, and aged women for deaconesses. They are very plain in dress and language, exemplary in their conduct, honest in their dealings, frugal in their habits, and generally wealthy, and able to help a brother in distress.

They celebrate the Lord's supper with its accompanying usages of love feasts, the washing of feet, the kiss of charity, and the right hand of fellowship.

Their annual meetings are generally largely attended by the community, and their christian charity is such, that they feed the entire multitude present.

On last Sabbath the meeting was more largely attended than any ever held in this region. Some estimate the assemblage at 15,000. The exercises were very interesting, and the members did all in their power to accommodate and interest the vast crowd present.—*Reg.*

National General Banking Law.

The following has been issued by the Comptroller of Currency:

Before circulating notes will be delivered to any bank organization under the National General Banking Law, the Comptroller must have satisfactory evidence, by the report of an examiner, or otherwise,

1st. That the bank is located in some city, town or village, which is easily accessible, and not in some out of the way, inaccessible place, selected for the purpose of making the return of its notes difficult or expensive.

2d. That the bank is provided with a suitable banking room or banking rooms, unconnected with any other business, and also with a vault or safe for the safe keeping of its funds.

3d. That the bank has procured such books as may be required for the transaction of a regular banking business, one of said books to be a record or minute book in which shall have been recorded its articles of association, copies of which shall have been forwarded to this department, and in which the proceedings of the board of directors shall be entered and preserved.

4th. That the bank shall have adopted by-laws for the management of its business, approved by the Comptroller.

5th. That the amount of its capital stock required to be paid in has been so paid, and that the same remains in bank in cash, or with some safe depository subject to sight check, or has been invested in United States bonds or in some other satisfactory manner.

6th. That the bank has in its employment competent officers for the transaction of its business; that its directors are men of fair standing, and that the bank has organized to carry on legitimate banking.

The Comptroller will afford every aid and encouragement in his power to banks organized for the purpose of carrying into effect the spirit and intention of the law, but will discountenance and prevent, as far as practicable, all attempts to pervert the law from its proper object by establishing banks upon fictitious capital, which, by their inability to meet promptly their engagements, may, at any time, bring the system into disrepute.

FIRE IN INDINA CO.—On Sunday last, the dwelling house and barn of Mr. James Spence, of White township, were totally consumed by fire.

DIED.

In Claysburg, on the 19th inst., SUSAN BORING, wife of Elijah Boring, aged 65 years, 2 months & 1 day.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry producе dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, May 29, 1863

Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,25
Extra " "	6,00
Superfine,	5,75
White wheat per bushel,	$1,40
Red " "	1,30
Rye per bushel,	1,00
Corn per bushel,	95
Oats per bushel,	45
Barley per bushel,	1,00
Potatoes per bushel,	85
Cloverseed per bushel,	4,45
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,25
Hay per ton,	10,00
Butter per pound,	16
Eggs per dozen,	10

New Jersey Lands for Sale,

ALSO,

GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200. 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,

2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

JOHN H. KEATLEY,

Attorney at Law,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863.

STRAY COW.—Strayed away from the subscriber living in Hollidaysburg, about the 1st of May, a small white and black spotted cow, with the left horn turned down. Any person giving information that will lead to her recovery will confer a favor on the subscriber.

May 30.-3tpd. FRANK GRASS.

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Frankstown, on or about the 16th inst., a black and white spotted COW, with the left horn hanging down. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

May 30, 1863:3t. DAVID BLYLER.

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

March 14, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Cabinet-making business, trading under the firm of Wm. McFarland & Son, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 20th day of April, 1863. All persons indebted are requested to call and settle immediately.

WM. McFARLAND,
WM. F. McFARLAND.

Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863:3t.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.

Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Margaret McCaslin.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Blair county, on the Estate of Margaret McCaslin, late of the borough of Hollidaysburg, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. H. BAKER, Adm'r.

Hollidaysburg, May 16, 1863:6t.*

DR. J. J. LEVI,

of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them

May 3-1—28.

Office of Assessor of Internal Revenue,
17th Collection District of Pa.
Hollidaysburg, May 8, 1863.

NOTICE.—The Taxpayers of this District are hereby notified that, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress, passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay Interest on the Public Debt," and the Act to amend the same, passed March 3, 1863, the second annual assessment will be made on and after the first MONDAY, (4th day) of May inst. The assessment will embrace the following items:

1. INCOMES.—All incomes for the year ending December 31, 1862, must be returned to the Assistant Assessors under oath in accordance with the instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon the blank forms provided for that purpose.

Each person will be required to return his total income, so far specifying the sources from which it is derived as to enable the Assistant Assessors to decide what deductions shall be made therefrom.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Where a husband and wife live together, and their taxable income is in excess of $600, they will be entitled to but one deduction of $600, that being the average fixed by law as an estimated commutation for the expense of maintaining a family. Where they live apart they will be taxed separately, and be each entitled to a deduction of $600.

GUARDIANS AND TRUSTEES.

Guardians and trustees, whether such trustees are so by virtue of their office as executors, administrators, or other judiciary capacity, are to make return of the income belonging to minors or other persons which may be held in trust, as aforesaid; and, the income tax will be assessed upon the amount returned, after deducting such sums as are exempted from the income tax, as aforesaid: *Provided*, That the exemption of six hundred dollars, under section 90 of the excise law shall not be allowed on account of any minor or other beneficiary of a trust, except upon the statement of the guardian or trustee, made under oath, that the minor or beneficiary has no other income from which the said amount of six hundred dollars may be exempted and deducted.

INCUMBRANCES, RENTS AND REPAIRS.

Interest paid by any person on incumbrances upon the dwelling house or estate on which he resides, may be deducted from income; also his payments for necessary repairs, as well as the amount actually paid for rent of any dwelling house or estate which is the residence of the person assessed.

Persons receiving rent may deduct therefrom the amount paid for necessary repairs, insurance and interest on incumbrances upon such rented property. The cost of new structures, or improvements to buildings, shall not be deducted from income.

FARMERS.

Every farmer or planter will be required to make return of the value of the produce of his farm or plantation, without deduction for the labor or services of himself or his family, or for any portion of such produce consumed by himself and family.

The amount paid by any farmer or planter for hired labor and necessary repairs upon his farm or plantation, including the subsistance of the laborers, and the manure purchased by farmers to maintain their land in *present* productive condition, will be allowed.

Farm produce, which the producer has on hand on the 31st day of December, 1862, must be appraised at its market value on that day.

2. ENUMERATED ARTICLES.—All articles named in section 77 of the law (Schedule A) will be assessed for the taxes to which they are liable for the year ending May 1, 1864, viz:

Carriages kept for use, for hire, or for passengers.
Yachts.
Billiard Tables.
Silver Plate.
Gold Plate.

The former assessment on the above named articles having been made for the year 1862.

These returns must be made to the Assistant Assessors within TEN DAYS from the date of delivery of the blanks. Neglect or refusal to comply within the time named, imposes the duty on the Assessor or Assistant Assessor to estimate the income and the tax upon enumerated articles, with an addition of *fifty per centum*.

The entire income tax of every person will be assessed at the residence of the party, and not at the place of business.

LICENSES.

All licenses assessed in accordance with the act of March 3, 1863, will continue in force until the first day of May, 1864.

***And all licenses granted after the first day of May in any year, will expire on the first day of May following, and will be issued on the payment of a rateable proportion of the whole amount of duty imposed for such licenses; and such licenses so granted will be dated on the first day of the month in which it is issued; *Provided*, That any person, firm, or corporation, that on the first day of May, 1863, held an unexpired license, will be assessed a rateable proportion for the time between the expiration of the license and the first day of May, 1864.

All persons doing business within this district must apply for a new license to run from the date their present license expires, (which, in most cases, is September 1st, 1863,) to the first of May, 1864.—Whenever by the amendments new rates of licenses are established, the new licenses will be assessed at the new rates, and in all cases where the present license expires September 1st, 1863, the new license will cover a period of eight months, and must be assessed to pay two-thirds of the yearly tax.

PENALTIES.

When an assessment for license has been made, upon neglect or refusal to give the list or make the application within the time required, and the assessment is returned in the annual list, the fifty per centum penalty prescribed in section 12 must be added, and cannot be omitted, either by the assessor or collector.

By the act March 3, 1863, the penalty of two years' imprisonment is added to the punishment provided in former acts, for those who fail to take out license when required by the excise laws of the United States.

The former annual assessment was much embarrassed for want of information on the part of the citizens, with regard to the duties imposed on them by the excise law. It is manifest that with the knowledge now attained, on the part of the tax-payer, and with the assistance rendered by this circular, ignorance of the law can no longer be pleaded by delinquents in the hope of avoiding the penalties provided.

JOHN DEAN,
Assessor Internal Revenue,
May 16:3t. 17th District Penna.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862 1y.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

A T great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:

BLANK FORMS FOR

$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.

THE EDITOR.

Stop the Thief!

ON Friday night, the 8th inst, two large bay horses were stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, near Hollidaysburg, viz:

Two dark bay horses, one six years old, about 17 hands high, a small star in the face, and one white hind foot, not fat and leggy, with an old scar on the back part of one front foot, high headed, with a light tail. The other one was about 16 hands high, 5 years old, a small star on his face, knuckled in one front pasture joint, long in the back, with a heavy tail.

DAVID C. IRWIN,
Hollidaysburg P. O.

ALSO—On the same night, from the subscriber, a well-built bay horse, 4 years old, a star in his face, about 15½ hands high, short thick mane, carried up well, and was tramped in one of his hind feet above the hoof.

Twenty five dollars reward will be paid to any person who will give information leading to the discovery of either of the above horses. We will also give $50 for information leading to the conviction of the thief or thieves who stole the above horses.

WM. HILEMAN,
Frankstown P. O., Blair co., Pa.

May 18, 1863-3t.

Duff's College.

Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.

Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a

PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.

"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad Also, DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.

The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the

United States Fair at Cincinnati in	1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming	1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh	1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland	1862

all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping. Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harper's Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping.

Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally.

For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.

April 18, 1863:1y.

Plumbers' Materials.

CHARLES MULLIKIN,

Importer & Wholesale Dealer.

No. 520 Commerce St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CONSTANTLY in store, a large assortment of

Copper, Zinc, Iron and Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs.
White and Marbled Plug Basins.
White and Marbled or Blue Closet Basins.
Ship Water Closets, complete.
Water Closets of every description.

PUMPS, RAMS, &c.

Iron sinks.
Iron and Enamelled Portable Wash Stands.
Vitrified Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches and Traps.
Plumbers' Brass and Plated Work of every description.
Lead Traps and Bends, Pine and Cedar Hydrant Posts, Hydrant Rods, Plumbers' Hooks, Marble Slabs, Rubber Hose, &c, as low as any House in the country. April 18, 1863:3m.

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.

April 18, 1863:3m*.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'

KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by

DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.

March 14, 1863—1y.

SAPONIFIER,

OR

CONCENTRATED LYE.

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED Lye is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade-mark for it being "SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENT.

All Manufacturers, Buyers, or Sellers of these Spurious Lyes, are hereby notified that the Company have employed as their Attorneys, GEORGE HARDING, Esq., of Philda., and WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., of Pittsburg, And that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, or SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.

The SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE!

The UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term, 1862, in suit of the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING vs. THOS. G. CHASE, decreed to the Company on November 15, 1862, the EXCLUSIVE right granted by a patent owned by them for the SAPONIFIER. Patent dated October 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction awarded

THE PENNSYLVANIA

Salt Manufacturing Company.

OFFICES:

127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Pitt St. & Duquesne Way, Pitts'g.

May 2, 1863:3m.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.

Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts

PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST. $25 Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.

Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship, and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH, Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks Bankers and Business Men graduate.

Feb 14, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING

FOR SPRING.

Louis Goldman

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a very large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

of all sizes and descriptions, which he offers for sale at his old stand on Allegheny street, Hollidaysburg, at

Very Small Profits.

He is determined to sell, and sell he will, although the high prices paid for Goods compels him to do so at very small advances.

He will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia, or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, Also,

HATS AND CAPS

of every description, which will be sold lower than at any other establishment in the country.

March 21, 1863-3m.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale his well known residence and place of business, situate on the east side of Montgomery street, Hollidaysburg.

The building is 48 by 60 feet, three stories high, contains 22 rooms, with all the modern improvements, fire-proof slate roof, &c.

The location of this property is very desirable either for mercantile or hotel business. It will be sold cheap and on long payments.

PETER McNALLY.

March 28, 1863—3m*.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Manufacturer of

VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

☞ The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices. Blinds painted and trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered. April 4, 1863:3m.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Apl. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
489 Fulton Avenue,
2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

HOLLIDAYSBURG

MALE AND FEMALE

Seminary.

Rev. Wm. C Smith, Principal.

The first session of this School commenced April 13th, and will continue five months.

TERMS OF TUITION:

FIRST CLASS—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic and Primary Geography, per session of five months, $7 50

SECOND CLASS—English Grammar, Geography, Philosophy, History, Chemistry, &c., per session of five months, $9 00

THIRD CLASS—Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, &c., per session of five months, $13 00

☞ Mrs. R. D. SMITH will commence giving lessons on the Piano the first of May.

For further particulars, address the Principal, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

May 2, 1863 -3m.

J. M. COOPER.....S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

J. M. COOPER & CO.,

Successors of Porter, Milliken & Co.,

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

PRIME CANNED PEACHES at
March 14. E. G. PRICE'S.

GREEN APPLES, by the peck, bushel or barrel, at March 14 E. G. PRICE'S.

POETRY.

Sabbath in the Country.

The creaking wagon's in the shed;
The busy flail is heard no more;
The horse is littered down and fed,
The hrness hangs above his head,
The whip behind the door.

His leathern gloves and hooked bill
To-day the woodman throws aside;
The blacksmith's fiery forge is still,
The wooden wheel of the old mill
Sleeps in the mill dam wide.

The miller's boat is anchored where,
Far out the water lilies sleep;
You see their shadows mirrored there,
The broad white flowers reflected clear
Within the mill pond deep.

The harrow's in the garden shed,
Hoe, rake and spade are put away;
Unweeded stands the onion-bed,
The gardener from his work hath fled,
'Tis holy Sabbath day!

Upon the wall the white cat sleeps,
By which the churn and milk-pans lie;
A drowsy watch the house-dog keeps,
And scarcely from his dull eye peeps
Upon the passer-by.

And sweetly over hill and dale
The silvery sounding church bells ring:
Across the moor and down the dale
They come and go, and on the gale
Their Sabbath tidings fling.

From where the white-washed Sunday school
Peeps out between the poplars dim,
Which ever throw their shadows cool
Far out upon the rushy pool,
You hear the Sabbath hymn.

From farm and field, and grange grown gray,
From woodland walks and winding ways,
The old and young, and grave and gay,
Unto the old church come to pray,
And sing God's holy praise.

THE FARMER.

Rout the Curculio.

The enemy of the plum can be routed without the old and laborious process of jarring the trees, and gathering them upon sheets. The following remedy has been before the public for several years, and has the recommendation of Dr. Cummings, and some of our best pomologists. The writer has used it with success, and now feels as sure of the plum crop as of pears. To one pound of whale oil soap, add four ounces of flower of sulpher. Mix the mass thoroughly with a spatula or knife, and dissolve in about ten gallons of water, stirring it well.

To one half peck of quick lime, add four gallons of water, stirring it well. When fully settled, pour off the transparent lime water, and add to it the soap mixture.—Add to the same, also, say four gallons of tolerably strong tobacco water. Apply this mixture when thus incorporated, with a garden syringe, to your plum and other fruit trees, so that the foliage may be well drenched. If no rains succeed for three weeks, one application will be sufficient. It should be repeated after rains until the stone is hardened. When the plum is about the size of a pea is the best time to apply it, but it is effectual upon all plums not yet stung at any stage of their growth. This mixture is also good for cherries, and and all fruits troubled with insects.

Care of Furs and Woolens.

We are pretty well satisfied, from long experience, that there is no efficacy in camphor, tobacco, drugs, or even cedar closets and chests, in protecting furs and woolen stuffs against the moth. They only lull us into a fancied security, to wake up to find our most valued furs and cloths ruined by this mischievous little insect.

To preserve these articles with entire safety, shake them thoroughly, in order that any moth already in them may be dislodged; then place them in close cotton or linen bags, and tie the bags as tightly as possible, to exclude the miller, and there will be no danger of damage from moth. There need be no special place to hang the bags in. Wardrobe, closet, or garret, or wherever you please, is all the same.—Old newspapers, entirely without fractures, will answer just as well in which to wrap up furs and woolens; but they must be so pasted together as to leave no place for the entrance of the millers.

Will housekeepers please to keep this, and abandon all their other methods of protection against moths?

Soap Making and Washing.

Wood ashes, made from any hard wood will make soap, Pine ashes are nearly worthless. Beach, maple, birch, hickory, are amongst the best sorts for leaching. Put stick and straw in the bottom of the leach tub, packed close and four quarts of lime to a barrel of ashes. Wet and pound them down as you put them in, and then put on water slowly two days before you let the ley run and it will come strong, but should be boiled still stronger before you put in grease. Bones, rinds, gristle and hard scraps, must go into very strong ley, and will then soon be eaten up, all but the earthly part of bones, which skim out and save for grape vines and pear trees. Make the soap strong of grease as well as ley, and do not use it till very old, and it will be very good.

Propagating the Currant.

The best way is to cut of in early spring before the buds swell, the growth of the last year, close to the old wood; make the cuttings one foot long; remove all the eyes except some three or four at the top of the cutting, to prevent suckers; then place it compactly in good sandy soil to half its depth, or six inches, and by good care in one year it will be sufficiently established for transplanting. It should always be cultivated in the form of small brush trees, and by a skillful pyramidal of espalier form. All superfluous wood should be carefully pruned out every winter, and the plant invigorated with a rich manure in the spring. The currant or goosberry can hardly be ower fed.

Take Care of the Lambs.

"A gentleman was walking over his farm with a friend, exhibiting crops, cattle and sheep, with all of which his friend was highly pleased but with nothing so much as his splendid sheep. He had seen the same breed frequently before, but had never seen such noble specimens, and with great earnestness he asked to know how he had succeeded in producing such flocks. His simple answer was, "I take care of my lambs sir." Here was the secret of his large heavy fleeced sheep—he took care of them when they were lambs."

To Clear a House of Vermin.

Burleigh, of the Boston Journal, says "I tell you, ladies, a secret that may be worth your knowledge, a new remedy to clear a house of roaches and vermin has been found. So complete is the remedy, that men offer to rid premises of all these pestilential nuisances by contract. The article is sold under the name of French Green and other high sounding names, at quite a high price; but the article in plain English, is common green paint, in powder. Six cents worth used about any house will "clear the kitchen," and its surroundings.

Love's Test.

If I delight but in some garden, or walk or gallery, I would be much in it, if I love my books I am much with them, and am unwearedly poring over them. The food which I love I would often feed upon; the clothes that I love I would often wear; the recreation which I love I would often use; the buisiness which I love I would be much imployed in. And can I love God, and that above all these, and yet have no desire to be with him? Is it not a far likelier sign of hatred than of love, when the thoughts of our appearing before God are our most grievous thoughts—and when we take ourselves as undone because we must die and come unto him.

THE LAWYER AND THE IRISHMAN.—While a number of lawyers and gentlemen were dining at Wicasset a few yeats since, a jolly soul from the Emerald Isle appeared and called for dinner. The landlord told him he should dine when the gentlemen were done.

"Let him crowd in among us," whispered a limb of the law—"and we will have some fun with him."

The Irishman took his seat at the table.

"You were born in this country, were you, my friend?"

"No, sir; I was born in Ireland."

"Is your father living?"

"No, sir; he is dead."

"What is your occupation?"

"A horse jockey, sir.'

"What was your father's occupation?"

"Training horses, sir."

"Did your father cheat any person while he was here?"

"I suppose he did cheat many, sir."

"Where do you suppose he went to?"

"To Heaven, sir."

"And what do you s'pose he is doing in Heaven?"

"Trading horses, sir."

"Has he cheated any one there?"

"He cheated one, I believe, sir."

"Why did they not prosecute him?,'

"Because they searched the whole Kingdom of Heaven, and couldn't find a lawyer."

CAUGHT.—A lady had a magnificent cat. Mrs. Jones, a neighbor, ordered her man servant to kill it, as it alarmed her canary. The lady sent mousetraps to all her friends, and when two or three hundred mice were caught, she had them put into a box, which was forwarded to the cruel neighbor, who eagerly opened what she hoped was some elegant present, when out jumped the mice, to her great horror, and filled the house. At the bottom of the box she found a paper directed to her, from her neighbor, saying, "Madam, as you killed my cat, I take the liberty of sending you my mice."

☞ The following rich scene is said to have lately occurred in one of our courts of justice between the judge and a Dutch witness all the way from Rotterdam:—Judge—"What's your native language?" Witness—"I pe no native. Ise a Dootchman." J.—"What's your mother tongue?" W.—Oh, fader say she pe all tongue." J. (in an irritable tone)—"What language did you speak in the cradle?" W.—"I tid not no language in te cradle speak at all; I only *cried in Dootch.*"

A precocious youth, a student in an academy, not fifty miles from Delhi, not having the fear of secesh before him, and instigated by the spirit of truth, being asked in his geography what they raised in South Carolina, replied, "They used to raise niggers and cotton, but now they are raising the devil."

☞ A Yankee boy had a whole Dutch cheese set before him by a waggish friend who, however, gave him no knife. "This is a funny cheese, Uncle Joe, but where shall I cut it?" "Oh," said the grinning friend, "cut it where you like." "Very well," said the Yankee, cooly putting it under his arm, "I'll cut it at home."

THE DREAMER'S ORACLE.—If you dream you are somebody else, it is clear you are besides yourself; and if you dream you are a donkey, playing with your ears, it is a sure sign you have recovered your senses and are wide awake playing with your own wiskers.

Infidels are generally credulous. They believe everything but the word of God.

☞ A bold fellow is the jest of wise men, and the idol of fools.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES, *Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,* TOBACCOS AND SEGARS, Go To

FUNK'S NEW GROCERY.

On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and BEST SELECTED STOCKS,

For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.

Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of *COUNTRY PRODUCE*

Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.

Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

S. M. WOODKOK,

Attorney at Law,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf.

Lager Beer Saloon.

ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,

First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

A. J. WOLFE,

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER,

Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT, ROUND, AND BAR IRON, HOOP, OVAL, HALF OVAL, and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1-28

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDW'D A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
March 21, 1863-3m.] Kings County, N. Y.

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable, and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." THE EDITOR.

April 1, 1863.

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as GRAVE STONES, TOMBS, COUCHES and MONUMENTS, CENTRE TABLES, WASHSTANDS and BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

JNO. H. PATTERSON,

Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4th, 1863.

SINGER & CO'S

LETTER "A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

With all the Recent Improvements,

IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Copy of "SINGER & Co's GAZETTE."

I. M. SINGER & CO.,

Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.

JAMES H BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.

2-7—3-6

$40. WAGES PAID $100

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all goods ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.

Address C. RUGGLES,
June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

☞ EDITOR OF WHIG: Dear Sir: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
Feb. 28:3m.] No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS, MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR, AND COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c, &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4, 1863.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers, —Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

April 4, 1863. THE EDITOR.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.

ROBERT MACKLEN.
Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges

LOCATED IN PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,

New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law for sale, and sent by mail.

☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,
2-9—3-8. Philadelphia.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST.

Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg.

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth, mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.

Feb. 14, 1863.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay,—new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

April 4, 1863—1y.

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

TERMS.

The WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,-50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

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	One insertion.	Two do.	Three do
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☞ No reports, resolutions or proceedings of any corporation, society, association, and no communication designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest can be inserted unless paid for as an advertisement.

☞ Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED

—AND—

NOW OPENING

AT

PRICE'S CORNER,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,

HOLLIDAYSBURG,

AND WILL BE SOLD

AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchase early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE

Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and

LADIES' WEAR.

Together with an extensive variety of

Boots and Shoes,

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of

HATS & CAPS,

WOOLEN HOODS,

RIBBONS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

CLOTH,

CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY

SHAWLS

From 75 Cents to $25.

PRINTS & MUSLINS.

JUST

RECEIVED,

ALSO,

A fresh assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and

GENERAL VARIETY

STORE.

They Will be Sold

AT

A SMALL ADVANCE ON

First Cost,

EITHER

For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.

Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.

☞ Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.

☞ The highest cash prices paid for Flour Grain and Seeds.

2 5—3-4 E. G. PRICE.